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ABSTRACT

This pamphlet outlines programs to date of Federal agencies that provide funds for day care projects. Developed by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, these programs are federally funded by seven agencies: (1) Department of Agriculture, (2) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, (3) Department of Housing and Urban Development, (4) Department of Labor, (5) Appalachian Regional Commission, (6) Office of Economic Opportunity, and (7) Small Business Administration. Each program description includes its funding authorization, a discussion of institutions eligible for the program and the methods of apportioning Federal funds, and an address from which further information may be obtained.
(AG)

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SCOPE OF INTEREST NOTICE
This notice is to be used to inform
the interested parties of the scope of
the project.
In case of a change in the scope of
the project, the interested parties
should be informed of the change
in the project scope.

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Federal Funds for DAY CARE PROJECTS

WOMEN'S BUREAU

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1972



Pamphlet 14
(Revised)

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PREFACE

The need continues for day care programs which provide social, educational, and physical development of children in addition to their general care and supervision while away from their homes during the day. The Women's Bureau, in line with its concern for day care for the children of working mothers, has brought up to date its publication which outlines programs of Federal agencies that provide funds for day care projects. The Bureau receives numerous requests for this type of information from Federal, State, and local government agencies as well as from organizations and individuals.

The agencies which have legal authority to provide funding for day care projects are: Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of Labor; Appalachian Regional Commission; Office of Economic Opportunity; and the Small Business Administration. Inasmuch as such funds are very limited, it is advisable for applicants to contact the appropriate agency for information on the availability of funds before developing project applications.

Applicants for Federal funds to establish, expand, administer, or operate a day care facility under certain programs authorized by the Social Security Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Manpower Development and Training Act, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act are required to meet the "Federal Day Care Requirements." Copies of these requirements are available from the Federal Panel on Early Childhood, Office of Child Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Among the programs not included in this issue is one administered by the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce which provides loans for industrial and commercial purposes in depressed areas. The agency states that such projects as day care centers might have great difficulty meeting statutory standards. Another program providing for financial assistance, under title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, has never been funded.

In addition, some research programs of the Manpower Administration and the Labor Management Services Administration of the Department of Labor as well as that of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are omitted because no money will be available for these programs during the next few years. Also, there may be other federally assisted programs that have not come to our attention.

This pamphlet does not include special programs exclusively designed for handicapped children. However, some of the indicated projects include the handicapped.

This publication was prepared by Beatrice Rosenberg under the supervision of Pearl G. Spindler, Chief, Division of Legislation and Standards.

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	iii
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	1
Food and Nutrition Service	1
Child Nutrition Division	1
National School Lunch Program	1
School Breakfast Program	3
Special Milk Program	5
Special Food Service Program for Children	7
Cooperative State Research Service	9
Cooperative State-Federal Research	9
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	10
Social and Rehabilitation Service	10
Community Services Administration	10
Child Care Services (Title IV, Part A)	10
Child Care Services (Title IV, Part B)	12
Child Welfare Training Projects	13
Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration	15
Preventive Services	15
Training	17
Improved Techniques and Practices	19
Office of Child Development	21
Community Action Programs--Head Start	21
Child Welfare Research and Demonstration Projects	23
Office of Education	25
Educationally Deprived Children in Low-Income Areas	25
Research, Development, and Dissemination	27
Vocational Education in Home Economics	28
Special Programs and Projects	30
Supplementary Educational Centers and Services: Guidance, Counseling, and Testing	31
Work-Study Programs	32
Educational Personnel Development Grants	35
Teacher Corps	36
Public Health Service	37
Health Services and Mental Health Administration	37
Migrant Health	37
National Institute of Mental Health	39
Research Projects	39
Experimental and Special Training Projects	41
Mental Health Continuing Education Programs	43
Mental Health Facilities	45
Mental Health Centers Staffing	47

	Page
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	49
Office of Community Development	49
Neighborhood Facilities Grant Program	49
Model Cities Program	53
Housing Production and Mortgage Credit--Federal Housing Administration	55
Indoor Community Facilities	55
Office of Housing Management	57
Tenant Services Grant Program	57
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	58
Manpower Administration	58
Office of Employment Development Programs	58
Training and Skill Development Programs	58
Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC)	61
Operation Mainstream	63
Public Service Careers	65
Work Incentive Program (WIN)	67
JOBS	69
JOBS Optional Program	71
Concentrated Employment Program (CEP)	77
Office of Public Employment Program	79
Public Employment Program (PEP)	79
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION	82
Child Development Program	82
Comprehensive Child Development Projects in Appalachia	82
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	84
Community Action Programs	84
Assistance for Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	86
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	87
Business Loans	87
Economic Opportunity Loans	89
Lease Guarantee Program	90

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Food and Nutrition Service
Child Nutrition Division

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Authorization

The National School Lunch Act, as amended.

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under may apply for participation. This covers preschool programs (including day care centers) only when they are operated as part of the school system. The general purpose of the National School Lunch Act is to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods, by providing Federal assistance to the States for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency also handles the program in eligible private schools. Where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in private schools, it is administered by the appropriate Food and Nutrition Service regional office.

Funds

Federal funds for the National School Lunch Program are apportioned among the States to be used in reimbursing schools for part of the cost of the lunches served. Financial assistance at higher reimbursement rates is given to schools for lunches served free or at reduced prices to needy children.

Further details may be obtained from:

Child Nutrition Division
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

Regional Offices
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine,
Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York,
Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia)

1795 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia,
and the Virgin Islands)

536 South Clark Street
Chicago, Ill. 60605
(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,
Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin)

1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex. 75202
(Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma,
and Texas)

630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111
(Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii,
Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)

Note.--Any school, service institution, or other child care
program participating in any one or more of the programs listed
herein under the Food and Nutrition Service also may receive
certain commodities donated under the Food Distribution Program.
Information on this program also may be obtained from the preceding
list of Department of Agriculture regional offices.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

Child Nutrition Division

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Authorization

Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended.

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under may apply for participation. This covers preschool programs (including day care centers) only when they are operated as part of the school system. To the extent practicable, first consideration is given to schools drawing attendance from poor economic areas, to schools in which a substantial proportion of the children enrolled must travel long distances daily, and to those schools in which there is a special need for improving the nutrition and dietary practices of children of working mothers and children from low-income families.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency also handles the program in eligible private schools. Where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in private schools, it is administered by the appropriate Food and Nutrition Service regional office.

Funds

Federal funds for the School Breakfast Program are apportioned among the States to be used to reimburse schools for part or all of the costs for breakfasts served.

Further details may be obtained from:

Child Nutrition Division
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

Regional Offices
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

(See list on page 2.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Food and Nutrition Service
Child Nutrition Division

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

Authorization

Section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended.

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under, nonprofit nursery schools, child care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions that provide for the care and training of children are eligible.

In all States the program in public schools is administered by the State educational agency. In some States the same agency handles the program in eligible private schools and child care institutions; in other States a different State agency or the Food and Nutrition Service administers it. The program is limited to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam.

Funds

Reimbursement payments make it possible for participating schools and child care institutions to inaugurate a milk service or to expand their current service by offering milk at reduced prices or by establishing new service times.

The Department of Agriculture establishes the maximum amounts that may be paid to any participating school or institution per half pint of fluid milk served. Within the rates so established, the amount of reimbursement depends upon specified cost factors.

Further details may be obtained from:

Child Nutrition Division
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

Regional Offices
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

(See list on page 2.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

Child Nutrition Division

SPECIAL FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Authorization

Section 13 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended.

Eligibility

All public and nonprofit service institutions such as child day care centers, settlement houses, or recreation centers that provide day care or other child care services (where children are not maintained in residence) for children from poor economic areas or areas with high concentrations of working mothers may apply for participation. Public or private institutions that develop special summer programs for children from such areas and provide food service similar to that available to children under the National School Lunch or School Breakfast Programs during the school year may apply for participation. Public or private nonprofit institutions which provide day care services for handicapped children from such areas also may apply for participation. Institutions may not participate in this program and the Special Milk Program at the same time.

In most States the program in both public and private nonprofit service institutions is administered by the State educational agency. Where laws do not permit the State educational agency to administer the program in both public and private service institutions, it is administered by the appropriate Food and Nutrition Service regional office.

Funds

Federal funds are apportioned among the States to be used to assist service institutions in purchasing food for meals served. Funds also may be used to assist service institutions in meeting up to 75 percent of the cost of purchase or rental of equipment needed to provide food service.

Further details may be obtained from:

Child Nutrition Division
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

or

Regional Offices
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

(See list on page 2.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service

COOPERATIVE STATE-FEDERAL RESEARCH

Authorization

Section 2 of the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended.

Eligibility

Federal formula funds appropriated under the act are used for the support of research studies at the several State agricultural experiment stations. Information obtained through such research may relate to improved nutrition of the preschool child, improved level of living of families, and development of human resources, and so may be of interest in day care programs.

Funds

Federal funds are provided to the stations on a variable formula basis. State matching funds are required.

Review

Before funds can be used on research, the project must be approved by both the State experiment station director and the Cooperative State Research Service. Final approval authority rests with the Cooperative State Research Service.

Further details may be obtained from:

State agricultural experiment stations
located in each State

or

Cooperative State Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Community Services Administration

CHILD CARE SERVICES (title IV, part A)

Authorization

Sections 402(a)(14) and (15)(B)(i) of title IV, part A of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

These sections authorize child care services under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which is administered by State or local public welfare agencies.

Federal regulation requires that child care services, including day care, must be furnished to all persons referred to and enrolled in the Work Incentive Program (see page 67) and to other persons for whom the agency has required training or employment.

Also, State welfare departments may provide child care services to other families who are receiving AFDC payments. In addition, provision of child care services may be extended--at the option of the State--to former and potential applicants and recipients of AFDC.

Day care facilities used must be licensed by the State or approved as meeting the standards for such licensing.

State and local welfare departments are authorized to provide child care services directly or to purchase the service from other public or private agencies or individuals.

Funds

Federal funds meet 75 percent of the costs of child care services.

These funds may be used for minor remodeling but not for construction or major renovation.

Further details may be obtained from:

State or local public welfare agencies



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Community Services Administration

CHILD CARE SERVICES (title IV, part B)

Authorization

Title IV, part B of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants-in-aid are made to State public welfare agencies for child welfare services, which may include child care services. To qualify for a Federal grant, a State must have an approved child welfare service plan developed jointly by the State agency and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. If the plan includes provision of care for children in day care facilities (including private homes), these facilities must be licensed by the State or approved as meeting the standards established for such licensing by the State agency responsible for licensing facilities of this type. Priority in determining need for day care is to be given to members of low-income or other groups in the population and to geographical areas that have the greatest relative need for extension of such day care.

Funds

Federal funds for child welfare services are apportioned among the States by a formula specified in the act. Each State is allotted \$70,000, and the remainder of the appropriation is allotted on a variable matching formula basis.

Funds may be used for minor remodeling but not for construction or major renovation.

Further details may be obtained from:

State or local public welfare agencies

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Community Services Administration

CHILD WELFARE TRAINING PROJECTS

Authorization

Section 426 of title IV, part B, of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made only to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects to train personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including day care. The grants may be used for teaching grants, traineeships, or short term training activities.

Funds

Except for short term training activities, projects may be approved for a period up to 5 years when necessary to realize their objectives. Funds may not be used for construction or remodeling.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,
Rhode Island, Vermont)

Region II: 26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Region III: Post Office Box 12900
Philadelphia, Pa. 19108
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland,
Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

- Region IV: 50 Seventh Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30323
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
- Region V: 433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Ill. 60607
(Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio,
Wisconsin)
- Region VI: 1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex. 75202
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
- Region VII: 601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
- Region VIII: 19th and Stout Streets
Denver, Colo. 80202
(Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Utah, Wyoming)
- Region IX: 50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, Calif. 44102
(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam,
American Samoa)
- Region X: 1319 Second Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101
(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

Authorization

Title I, part C, of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to any local public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization. Two types of grants are authorized: grants through the designated single State agency and direct grants from the Social and Rehabilitation Service. The purposes of this part are to promote the use of community-based services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and to assist States and communities to establish and develop special preventive services. The services include educational delinquency prevention programs in schools for youth in danger of becoming delinquent, and cover those who are on parole or probation.

Examples include the provision of day care services within the framework of larger programs providing educational and/or vocational training to unwed mothers and the establishment of day care facilities as one component of a youth-operated service program.

Funds

Federal funds may not exceed 75 percent of the cost of the project.

Review

Applications for funds through the single State agency are processed and reviewed by that agency. Applications for direct grants are processed by the regional offices of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Additionally, applicants for direct grants must send copies of grant applications to the governing bodies of each of the political units principally affected and, in the case of applications by local public or nonprofit private agencies, to the chief executive of the State or an officer

designated by him or by State law. Such governing bodies and officials have 30 days from the receipt of copies of the application to submit evaluations of the proposed project. The applicant must indicate to whom the copies of the application have been submitted for evaluation.

Further details may be obtained from:

Youth Development and Delinquency
Prevention Administration
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration

TRAINING

Authorization

Title II of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

Eligibility

Grants and contracts may be made to any Federal, State, local, or other public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization for the training of personnel employed in or preparing for employment in fields related to the diagnosis, treatment, or rehabilitation of youth who are delinquent or those who are in danger of becoming delinquent. Examples of eligible projects include (1) the development of new career opportunities for youth and adults in work related to delinquency prevention, rehabilitation, youth development, and delinquency control; (2) additional training for persons employed in agencies serving delinquent youth or providing preventive services for youth in danger of becoming delinquent; and (3) the development of curricula to be utilized in the education and training of persons working in delinquency prevention, rehabilitation, and control activities.

These programs might focus on the training of youth for employment in various human service fields including day care.

Funds

There are no specific matching requirements for grants under this title. However, to the extent deemed appropriate, the administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service may require matching funds, facilities, or services for carrying out the project.

Review

Grant applications are processed by the regional offices of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Further details may be obtained from:

Youth Development and Delinquency
Prevention Administration
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration

IMPROVED TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES

Authorization

Title III of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to any State, local, or other public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization. Contracts may be made with any public or private agency or organization or with individuals for the development of improved techniques and practices which hold promise of making a substantial contribution toward prevention of juvenile delinquency, treatment of youth who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent, or improvement in the rehabilitative services for delinquent youth, including techniques and practices for the training of personnel. Examples of eligible grants include (1) the development of innovative community-based rehabilitative services and preventive programs; (2) the development of new patterns of services to delinquent youth and those in danger of becoming delinquent; and (3) the development of new methods for the utilization of professional and nonprofessional personnel, both youth and adults, as well as for new training techniques.

These programs might provide such elements as day care services for children of mothers engaged in the larger programs and the employment of nonprofessionals in day care facilities.

Funds

There are no specific matching requirements for grants under this title. However, to the extent deemed appropriate, the administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service may require matching funds, facilities, or services for carrying out the project.

Review

Grant applications are processed by the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration.

Further details may be obtained from:

Youth Development and Delinquency
Prevention Administration
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Child Development

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS--HEAD START* (delegated to the Office of the Secretary of HEW by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Federal grants may be made to a public agency or to a private nonprofit agency (usually the local community action agency) for the development, conduct, and administration of community action programs. Eligible projects include full-year, part-day Head Start centers for 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds. Under Head Start, comprehensive health, nutrition, education, social, and other services will be provided. In addition, provision is made for direct participation by the parents of such children in the development, conduct, and overall program direction at the local level.

Funds

Federal funds may be provided for up to 80 percent of the costs. (In very poor communities, Federal assistance may reach 100 percent.) The non-Federal contribution may be in cash or in kind, including but not limited to plant, equipment, or services.

Review

Applications reviewed and approved by the appropriate regional office of the Office of Child Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are transmitted to the Governor, who has 30 days to register his disapproval. The Secretary of HEW may override the Governor's veto.

*Summer Head Start programs are omitted from this digest.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional offices of the U.S. Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare

(See list on pages 13 and 14.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Child Development

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Authorization

Section 426 of title IV, part B, of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning, and to public or other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities. Grants are not available to individuals even though they may be affiliated with a public or nonprofit organization. Requests which relate to relevant aspects of the welfare of children are considered for support.

Funds

To assure that a maximum number of projects are supported by available Federal funds, each applicant is expected to finance as large a part of the project cost as possible. In general, grant funds may be used to pay in whole or in part the following types of costs: personnel salaries; travel; special equipment; communications; rent and utilities; supplies and printing; and, within certain limits, other miscellaneous costs not falling into these specific categories. Grant funds may not be used to pay any part of the costs of new construction of buildings; depreciation of existing buildings or equipment; dues to organizations, societies, or federations; entertainment; or purchase of motor vehicles or office equipment.

Grants are generally made for not more than 1 year at a time. However, there is provision for continued support.

Review

Applications for grants are reviewed by the Children's Bureau, by nongovernmental experts who serve as a panel of correspondents, and by an advisory group of nongovernmental experts appointed by the Children's Bureau for this purpose. The final decision is made by the Chief of the Bureau.

Further details may be obtained from:

Extramural Research Grants Branch
Research and Evaluation Division
Children's Bureau
Office of Child Development
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Post Office Box 1182
Washington, D.C. 20013

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME AREAS

Authorization

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Eligibility

A local educational agency may request funds, within the amount allocated to it, for projects designed to meet the needs of educationally deprived children (preschool through high school, including dropouts below age 21) in attendance areas* that have high concentrations of children from low-income families. Certain State agencies are also eligible for title I assistance for handicapped, neglected, delinquent, and migrant children.

Each local educational agency must determine its own priorities for the eligible attendance areas. It is required, also, to coordinate its program with other agencies serving disadvantaged children. Where day care centers have been established for children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the local educational agency and the Head Start program grantee should be consulted concerning their priorities and the possibility of their providing educational components for the program to be conducted in those centers.

Funds

Title I grants for use by local education agencies are allocated by formula to State education agencies which then sub-allocate to the local educational agencies. Federal funds (no matching required) are allocated to the applicant agencies by formula. In addition, the State educational agency receives Federal funds for the administration of the program. For this purpose the State educational agency may claim up to \$150,000 or 1 percent of the amount allocated under this title, whichever is higher.

*An attendance area is one served by a public school.

Review

Applications of local educational agencies are reviewed by the State educational agency. If the State agency approves an application, the State under its letter of credit disburses Federal funds to the local educational agency at frequent intervals in amounts needed in conducting the project.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DISSEMINATION

Authorization

Cooperative Research Act, as amended by title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Eligibility

Grants may be awarded to individuals and public and private nonprofit agencies such as colleges and universities for research related projects. These include such activities as the development of instructional materials, the improvement of instructional practices, and the demonstration, dissemination, and initial implementation of research results. Major research efforts are carried out through seven college and university centers under the National Program on Early Childhood Education.

Funds

Grants up to 100 percent are authorized. Cooperative funding is encouraged.

Review

Applications are reviewed by National Center for Educational Research and Development staff and outside experts. Final approval rests with the Commissioner of Education. Preliminary applications of five pages or less, submitted in three copies, will be reviewed and commented upon.

Further details may be obtained from:

National Center for Educational Research and Development
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HOME ECONOMICS

Authorization

Title I, part B, sections 121, 122, 123, 124 of Public Law 90-576, amendments to the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to State boards for vocational education to maintain, extend, and improve existing programs and develop new programs of vocational education. The act provides for training in occupations involving knowledge and skills in home economics subjects on the high school, post-high-school, and adult education levels. This may include preparatory and supplementary training of family day care operators and aides and assistants to directors to staff day care centers.

Funds

Federal grant funds are available on a matching basis for the cost of eligible expenditures under the State plan.

Review

Annual projected local programs of activities are submitted to the State boards for vocational education for approval. State plans are submitted to the U.S. Office of Education. Final approval of State plans rests with the Commissioner of Education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Technical Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

or

State boards for vocational education

or

Local public schools

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Authorization

Title III, section 306, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to local public educational agencies for innovative and exemplary programs or projects that hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of critical educational problems common to all or several States. Periodically, the U.S. Commissioner of Education identifies educational areas concerned with critical national educational problems. Priority in selection and funding is given to projects in those areas. Early education, including day care, has been and may continue to be identified as a priority area for the program.

Funds

Nonmatching grants are made to eligible applicants. Of the funds available to the title III program in a given year, 15 percent are available to the U.S. Commissioner of Education for the funding of Special Programs and Projects; 85 percent of the funds are available to the States for title III activities under the State Plan Program. (See Supplementary Educational Centers and Services: Guidance, Counseling, and Testing, page 31.)

Review

Local educational agencies submit proposals to the U.S. Office of Education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Division of Plans and Supplementary Centers
Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES: GUIDANCE,
COUNSELING, AND TESTING

Authorization

Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to local public educational agencies for innovative and exemplary applications of new educational knowledge or for vitally needed supplementary services. Early education programs, including day care, which stress cultural enrichment activities and also provide health, psychological, and social services may be supported.

Funds

Nonmatching grants are made to eligible applicants. Each State and the District of Columbia receive a base allocation of \$200,000 from the amount available to the program. Half the remainder is apportioned in relation to the school-age population in the State; the other half is apportioned in relation to the State's total resident population.

Review

Local educational agencies submit proposals to State education agencies, provided the State has a plan approved by the Office of Education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Division of Plans and Supplementary Centers
Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

or

State education agency

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title IV, part C, of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants are made to eligible institutions of higher education for operating work-study programs. These programs help needy students, particularly those from low-income families, to meet their educational expenses through part-time jobs, which may be with the institutions in which they are enrolled or with off-campus public or private nonprofit organizations. Students may work an average of 15 hours a week during a semester or term and up to 40 hours a week during vacation periods. A number of students have worked as aides in day care centers. Such off-campus arrangements are conducted under an agreement between the institution and the public or private nonprofit organization.

Funds

Federal contributions are authorized as payments for student compensation--normally up to 80 percent of the amount earned. The institution or off-campus organization provides the remaining share of compensation. Funds granted may be used only to make payments to students participating in work-study programs. However, an institution may use a portion of its grant to meet administrative expenses.

Review

Applications to the appropriate regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are reviewed by a panel consisting of regional representatives of the Bureau of Higher Education, representatives from the national office staff of the Division of Student Assistance, and representatives from colleges in the region. This panel presents its recommendations to the national office of the Office of Education for allotment of funds.

Further details may be obtained from:

Regional Offices
Bureau of Higher Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

- Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,
Rhode Island, Vermont)
- Region II: 26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
- Region III: Post Office Box 12900
Philadelphia, Pa. 19108
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland,
Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)
- Region IV: 50 Seventh Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30323
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
- Region V: 226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Ill. 60606
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio,
Wisconsin)
- Region VI: 1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex. 75202
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
- Region VII: 601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
- Region VIII: 19th and Stout Streets
Denver, Colo. 80202
(Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Utah, Wyoming)

Region IX: 50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa,
Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

Region X: 1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101
(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Interested public or private nonprofit organizations may obtain further details from the participating institutions of higher education in their area.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Authorization

Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.
(Subsequently incorporated in the Education Professions Development Act, as authorized by Public Law 90-35.)

Eligibility

Various programs under the act award grants to colleges and universities or to State and local education agencies to conduct training programs that will improve the qualifications of individuals serving or preparing to serve in educational programs in elementary and secondary education (including teacher training for preschool, adult, and vocational education programs). Participants may include paraprofessionals, such as teacher aides, as well as teachers, supervisors, and administrators.

Funds

Institutes and similar training activities are supported on a fully cost reimbursable basis. Participants pay no tuition and usually receive stipends and dependency allowances. Space is available to take only about 1 in 5 applicants.

Review

Proposals are submitted by institutions to the Office of Education. They are read and evaluated by independent professional consultants who recommend those to be funded. Since most grants are for 3 to 5 years, funds for new projects in any given year are extremely limited.

Further details may be obtained from:

Bureau of Educational Personnel Development
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Office of Education

TEACHER CORPS

Authorization

Title V-B, Higher Education Act and Education Professions Development Act.

Eligibility

Local school districts and universities may apply for funds to be used to enroll individuals in the Teacher Corps. Teacher Corps interns are required to spend some time working in community projects, which may include day care centers. However, each locality determines its particular type of project.

Funds

Grants made to school districts may cover up to 90 percent of Corps members' salaries and benefits and can cover all administrative costs. Separate grants are made to the cooperating university to cover instructional costs and administrative expenses at that institution.

Review

Applicants must submit concept papers which summarize their project goals in a general manner. Teacher Corps staff and panels of outside readers review these papers, and those rated highest are encouraged to develop full proposals that are reviewed again by the same procedure. The highest ranked of these are approved for funding and may be further developed with assistance from the national office.

Further details may be obtained from:

Volunteer Component
Teacher Corps
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, D.C. 20202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

MIGRANT HEALTH

Authorization

Migrant Health Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (1) family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishment and operation of such clinics, and (2) other activities to improve health services and conditions for migratory farm families.

Over one-half of the grants awarded to date have been made to State or local health departments. The other grants have been made to local migrant councils, local governing bodies, hospitals, county medical societies, medical schools, and migrant and seasonal farmworker organizations.

Funds

Participating agencies are required to contribute part of the cost. The average share has been 40 percent.

Review

Applications are reviewed in the regional offices and final funding decisions for migrant health projects are made by the regional health directors, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, in accordance with Migrant Health Program and Grants Management policies.

Further details may be obtained from:

Migrant Health Branch
Division of Health Care Services
Community Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Md. 20852

or

Regional Offices
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on pages 13 and 14.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Authorization

Public Law 78-410 (July 1, 1944), as amended.

Eligibility

Funds are awarded to public and nonprofit agencies or organizations for conducting research in the area of early child care. The research is focused on issues such as mental health development, methods for parent and child training, relationship between physical and mental health, development of parent education material, and the needs of disturbed children.

Research projects that involve day care centers where the children are subjects of study may receive support when the focus is upon the development of new knowledge.

Funds

Funds are granted for each project dependent upon personnel and complexity of the subject.

Review

All applications are reviewed by panels of non-Federal experts on the basis of scientific merit, qualifications of the investigator, adequacy of facilities, and relevance to NIMH programs. Initial review is by a panel of experts in the specific area proposed. Their recommendations are then considered by the National Advisory Mental Health Council which meets three times a year--in March, June, and November. By law, the Surgeon General may award grants only for those applications recommended for support by the Council.

Further details may be obtained from:

Applied Research Branch
Division of Extramural Research Programs
National Institute of Mental Health
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Md. 20852

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

EXPERIMENTAL AND SPECIAL TRAINING PROJECTS

Authorization

Public Law 79-487 (July 3, 1946), as amended.

Eligibility

Grants are made to eligible training settings for experimental projects for, among others, the development of training programs for persons whose roles or functions are related to mental health. Many persons from fields other than the basic mental health disciplines, such as personnel in day care centers, utilize mental health content and skills as an integral part of their functions. Training programs to equip such persons with mental health backgrounds may be eligible for support. Experimental and special training projects may be developed in both academic and nonacademic settings for professional, subprofessional, and nonprofessional training for a variety of functions, including research, service, and teaching in the field of mental health. Each project must include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the training model.

Funds

Support is limited to the pilot or experimental phase of the program. A request for further support must be submitted as a new project and is considered in competition with other requests for training grant funds. Funds may be requested for teaching costs and, where applicable, for trainee stipends which may be made available to those who pursue training on a full-time basis. The amount of the stipend is determined generally by the trainee's academic status.

Review

Each project submitted for support is evaluated in terms of the scientific merit of the proposal. Grant applications are first reviewed by a committee composed of nongovernmental technical consultants. Each branch or center of the NIMH which administers support is served by one or more review committees qualified in a specific field. The executive secretaries of the review committees

are staff members of the NIMH. Staff is available for consultation and to assist the review committees as may be required in the process of review.

Following the initial review, applications are forwarded, with recommendations as to approval or disapproval, to the National Advisory Mental Health Council, which must recommend support before they can be approved by the Surgeon General. The Council, created by law to advise the Surgeon General on matters pertaining to mental health, meets three times a year--in March, June, and November. It is composed of leaders in psychiatry, psychology, the biological and social sciences, public service, and education.

Further details may be obtained from:

Experimental and Special Training Branch
Division of Manpower and Training Programs
National Institute of Mental Health
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Md. 20852

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

MENTAL HEALTH CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Authorization

Public Law 79-487 (July 3, 1946), as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to any public or private nonprofit institution such as a college or university, community mental health center, hospital, clinic, professional organization, or State or community agency. Priority is given to projects which (1) develop strong continuing education divisions within training centers and service agencies for mental health professional and allied personnel; (2) make continuing education an integral part of community and State mental health service plans and priorities; and (3) provide for program development as compared with isolated course offerings. Consultation in the development of grant proposals is available to potential grant applicants. Closing dates for filing applications are April 1 and September 1. Support is available for continuing education in mental health for child care workers, nurses, therapists, and other health personnel.

Funds

Support for continuing education programs is available through project grants. Funds may be requested to defray the expenses incurred by institutions or organizations in developing or conducting continuing education programs. Funds are not generally provided for stipends, subsistence, travel, or fees for persons in training.

Review

Grant applications are first reviewed by a committee composed of nongovernmental technical consultants. Following the initial review, applications are forwarded, with recommendations as to approval or disapproval, to the National Advisory Mental Health

Council, which must recommend support before they can be approved by the Surgeon General. The Council, created by law to advise the Surgeon General on matters pertaining to mental health, meets three times a year--in March, June, and November.

Further details may be obtained from:

Continuing Education Branch
Division of Manpower and Training Programs
National Institute of Mental Health
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Md. 20852

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Authorization

Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants for construction, initial equipment, renovation, or acquisition of community mental health center facilities are available to local mental health groups or agencies, general hospitals, public and private nonprofit agencies, or to mental health programs representing contractual affiliations among several agencies whose programs are approved for inclusion in the State plan for community mental health centers. A child day care center may be part of a mental health center. It may be used by mentally ill children and by well children of parents receiving services at the mental health center. Local applicants desiring to share in State allotments made under this program should contact their State mental health agency. Programs which employ existing facilities to the fullest possible extent and those which are affiliated with a local general hospital are given primary consideration.

Basically, the mental health center as conceived and established under the national mental health program is a comprehensive program of coordinated mental health services serving a defined catchment area.* The center program must provide inpatient and outpatient service, 24-hour emergency service, partial hospitalization, and consultation and education services for community professionals, agencies, and groups. It must serve all who reside within its catchment area.

Funds

Federal share of the cost of the project may cover up to two-thirds of the total cost. In a designated urban or rural poverty area, the Federal share may cover up to 90 percent of the costs of construction.

*A catchment area is the population a center may serve--not less than 75,000 nor more than 200,000 persons. In rural areas this may consist of a number of counties.

Review

Applications for grants are reviewed by the State authority for community mental health facilities. (In some States it is the Commissioner for Mental Health.) Then they are reviewed by the regional office. And then they are submitted, together with the comments and recommendations of the Regional Health Director, to the National Advisory Mental Health Council for review and recommendations. Authority for awarding construction and staffing grants is vested in the Regional Health Director. No grant may be awarded that is not recommended for approval by the National Advisory Mental Health Council. In addition, any exceptions or waivers requested must be approved by the appropriate Department of Health, Education, and Welfare authority.

Further details may be obtained from:

State mental health agency

or

Associate Regional Health Director for Mental Health
Regional Offices
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on pages 13 and 14.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS STAFFING

Authorization

Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants for the initial support of professional and technical personnel in community mental health centers are available to public and private nonprofit agencies. A child day care center may be part of a mental health center. It may be used by mentally ill children and by well children of parents receiving services at the mental health center. The center program must provide inpatient and outpatient care, 24-hour emergency care, partial hospitalization, consultation, and education.

Funds

The staffing grants are awarded on a percentage of personnel costs for a period of 8 years. Staffing grants to centers serving nonpoverty areas may not exceed 75 percent for the first 2 years of operation, 60 percent for the third year, 45 percent for the fourth year, and 30 percent for the next 4 years. These percentages were effective July 1, 1970, and may not be applied retroactively to costs incurred prior to that date.

Effective July 1, 1970, the maximum percentage to centers serving an area designated as an urban or rural poverty area is 90 percent for the first 2 years, 80 percent for the third year, 75 percent for the fourth and fifth years, and 70 percent for the next 3 years. These percentages may not be applied retroactively to costs incurred prior to that date.

Review

Applications for grants are reviewed by the State mental health authority. (In some States it is the Commissioner for Mental Health.) Then they are reviewed by the regional office. And then they are submitted, together with the comments and recommendations of the Regional Health Director, to the National Advisory Mental Health Council for review and recommendations. Authority for awarding construction and staffing grants is vested

in the Regional Health Director. No grant may be awarded that is not recommended for approval by the National Advisory Mental Health Council. In addition, any exceptions or waivers requested must be approved by the appropriate Department of Health, Education, and Welfare authority.

Further details may be obtained from:

State mental health authority

or

Associate Regional Health Director for Mental Health
Regional Offices
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(See list on pages 13 and 14.)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Office of Community Development

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES GRANT PROGRAM

Authorization

Title VII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

Eligibility

Financial and technical assistance may be provided for the development of centers to house health, recreation, social, and other community services and activities for low- and moderate-income persons. This includes day care centers, provided they are housed in multipurpose facilities. (Priority is given where an applicant shows that the facility will further the objectives of a community action program approved under title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended. Where no community action program exists for the community, priority may be granted if the applicant demonstrates that the facility is designed primarily to benefit members of low-income families.)

Only a public body or agency or an Indian tribe is eligible for a neighborhood facilities grant. However, a private nonprofit organization may contract with the eligible applicant to own or operate a project. The public body applicant must retain satisfactory continuing control over use of the facility.

Funds

The Federal grant may not exceed two-thirds of the development cost of a facility, except in an area designated as a redevelopment area by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the Department of Commerce, where the Federal grant may cover up to three-fourths of the development cost. In addition, the applicant may be eligible for supplemental grants from EDA and thus further reduce the required local share. (The same is applicable to Indian tribes.)

The non-Federal share of project development cost may be provided in cash or through certain noncash contributions such as land and improvements.

Review

Applications are submitted to the appropriate area office of HUD.

HUD does not set standards for space used as day care centers; local and State laws apply.

Further details may be obtained from:

Area Offices

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

15 South 20th Street
Birmingham, Ala. 35233

1 Union National Plaza
Little Rock, Ark. 72201

2500 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, Calif. 90057

1 Embarcadero Center
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

999 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, Conn. 06105

1310 L Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20005

661 Riverside Avenue
Jacksonville, Fla. 32204

230 Peachtree Street NW.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

17 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60602

4720 Kingsway Drive
Indianapolis, Ind. 46205

Fifth and State Streets
Post Office Box 1339
Kansas City, Kans. 66117

601 South Floyd Street
Louisville, Ky. 40202

1001 Howard Avenue
New Orleans, La. 70113

31 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Md. 21201

15 New Chardon Street
Boston, Mass. 02114

660 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Mich. 48226

1821 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minn. 55104

301 North Lamar Street
Jackson, Miss. 39202

210 North 12th Street
St. Louis, Mo. 63101

7100 West Center Road
Omaha, Nebr. 68106

1230 Elm Street
Manchester, N.H. 03101

519 Federal Street
Camden, N.J. 08103

Gateway 1 Building
Raymond Plaza
Newark, N.J. 07102

560 Main Street
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202

120 Church Street
New York, N.Y. 10007

2309 West Cone Boulevard
Northwest Plaza
Greensboro, N.C. 27408

60 East Main Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

301 North Hudson Street
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102

520 Southwest Sixth Avenue
Portland, Oreg. 97204

625 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

Post Office Box 3869 GPO
Hato Rey, P.R.

1111 Northshore Drive
Knoxville, Tenn. 37919

1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex. 75202

Post Office Box 9163
San Antonio, Tex. 78204

Post Office Box 10011
Richmond, Va. 23240

1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101

744 North Fourth Street
Milwaukee, Wis. 53203

Regional Office

1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colo. 80202

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Office of Community Development

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

Authorization

Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

Eligibility

Grants and technical assistance are provided to help selected communities of all sizes to plan, develop, and carry out model cities programs.

Grants are available to a "city demonstration agency," which may be a city, county, or any public agency established or designated by the local governing body to administer the model cities programs. These are locally prepared programs for rebuilding or restoring entire sections and neighborhoods of slum and blighted areas with the concentrated and coordinated use of all available Federal aids, together with local private and governmental resources.

The program operates in two stages--assistance is provided to plan and develop model cities programs, and assistance is provided to carry out the programs planned.

Day care projects may be part of a model cities program.

Funds

Eighty percent of the costs of planning and developing the program and 80 percent of the costs of administering the program are provided by the Federal Government. In addition, the Federal Government may provide supplemental grants for the purpose of carrying out program plans. Supplemental grant funds may be used for innovative local projects and activities, and as the local match for projects or activities which receive Federal assistance under other categorical grant programs.

Review

Interested project sponsors should consult the local city demonstration agency. A list of demonstration agency directors in the 147 designated model cities is available from HUD area offices.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Community Development
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

or

Area Offices
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(See list on pages 50, 51, and 52.)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Housing Production and Mortgage Credit--Federal Housing Administration

INDOOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Authorization

Section 2 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Eligibility

Loans may be made to local housing authorities for the purpose of constructing or acquiring low-rent housing, including community facilities considered to be necessary appurtenances of the housing. These community facilities, limited in area according to a formula based on number and size of dwelling units, usually provide space for multiple uses by all age groups. Space may be provided or designated for a day care center where this is a priority need.

Day care programs at low-rent projects serve primarily project residents but also may serve families in the surrounding neighborhood. The local authority may lease onsite community facilities space at a very nominal cost to either a public or a private organization for operation of a day care program. Generally, the fees charged by the day care programs are based on ability to pay.

In a 1966 survey, local authorities reported onsite indoor community facilities in more than 1,800 projects, and among these were 270 nursery or day care facilities.

Funds

Under a loan and annual contributions contract, up to 100 percent of the total development cost of a low-rent housing project may be loaned to the local authority by HUD. In addition, annual subsidies are provided so that rents may be low enough to enable low-income families to meet the payments.

Community facilities space may be financed jointly, with part paid by the local authority out of housing funds and part paid from other funds, including neighborhood facility grants. Where the space is financed partly by the local authority and partly by some other community agency, title to the facility may be held in the name of either the local authority or the other community agency, or, in some instances, title may be taken jointly.

Review

Development programs for new low-rent projects, which may include proposed space for day care programs, are prepared by the local authority for review and approval by the area office of HUD. Authorization and financial assistance to construct additional community facilities space may be requested by local authorities in programs to modernize existing low-rent projects.

HUD does not set standards for space used as day care centers; local and State laws and standards apply.

Further details may be obtained from:

Area Offices
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
(See list on pages 50, 51, and 52.)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Office of Housing Management

TENANT SERVICES GRANT PROGRAM

Authorization

Section 2(6) of the Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Eligibility

Financial assistance for tenant services, including child care, for families living in low-rent housing projects may be provided by local housing authorities (LHA).

Funds

Low-rent housing projects are operated under loan and annual contributions contracts which provide Federal annual contributions to cover debt service and to cover approved operating deficits. Funds for payment of operating subsidies are limited by annual appropriations. Total annual contributions are also limited by a maximum for each project based upon a percentage of the project development cost.

Review

Operating budgets are submitted annually by LHA to HUD area offices for approval.

Further details may be obtained from:

Area Offices
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(See list on pages 50, 51, and 52.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

TRAINING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

State employment service offices and State vocational education offices may develop programs jointly for institutional training in day care occupations. The employment service has responsibility for the certification of training needs in specific occupational areas. Local vocational education authorities are responsible for development of course curricula, selection and provision of facilities and instructors, and other related educational matters. When trainees have completed their training, the local office of the employment service is responsible for their referral into appropriate employment and followup.

Unmet needs for workers in day care facilities may be brought to the attention of the employment service by individuals, community groups, or government agencies, and training programs developed to fill such needs.

Funds

The Federal contribution for allowances to trainees is 100 percent; for the cost of institutional training, 90 percent. The non-Federal contribution may be in cost or kind.

Review

After determination at the local level of need for workers in a particular occupation, the local vocational education agency and the employment service develop a training proposal. The application for funds is presented to the State employment service and the State board of vocational education. After approval by the State agencies, the request is funded, or if national funding is desired, the request is sent to the appropriate regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the

Department of Labor for final review and approval. Also, national type proposals (involving more than one State) may be submitted to the national office for interagency review by the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Further details may be obtained from:

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration

- Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,
Rhode Island, Vermont)
- Region II: 341 Ninth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10001
(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
- Region III: Post Office Box 8796
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland,
Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)
- Region IV: 1371 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
- Region V: 219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio,
Wisconsin)
- Region VI: 1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex. 75202
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
- Region VII: 911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Region VIII: 19th and Stout Streets
Denver, Colo. 80202
(Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Utah, Wyoming)

Region IX: 450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Trust
Territories)

Region X: Arcade Plaza Building
Seattle, Wash. 98101
(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

District of Columbia
Manpower Administration
14th and E Streets NW.
Washington, D.C. 20004

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS (NYC) (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Assistance may be given to local sponsors for developing and operating programs that provide young men and women from low-income families with a broad range of work experience opportunities. Thus, Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees may be assigned as day care aides. In-school programs may enroll students 14 to 21 years of age. Not less than 90 percent of enrollees in out-of-school projects must be unemployed and 16 to 17 years old at time of enrollment; up to 10 percent may be 18 to 19 years old.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and capability. Any group--other than a political party--that meets established standards is eligible to sponsor a project.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or kind. In agreements with sponsors in the private (for profit) sector, the Federal Government may pay training costs but may not pay wages to enrollees.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Manpower Administrator of USTES or his authorized representatives. To be approved, proposals must meet certain conditions, including:

1. In-school and summer projects provide useful work experience for students who need to earn income that will permit them to stay in school or return to school. Out-of-school projects provide educational services, useful work experience, and skill training

combined with supportive services, as needed, that will assist those who are unemployed and out of school to develop their maximum occupational potential.

2. Enrollees may not be assigned to work experience opportunities that involve construction, operation, or maintenance of any facility used or intended to be used for religious or sectarian worship.

3. Projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects with high training potential and high potential for contributing to the upward mobility of the enrollees.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Employment Development Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration

(See list on pages 59 and 60.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

OPERATION MAINSTREAM (delegated to the Department of Labor by the Office of Economic Opportunity)

Authorization

Title II, section 205(d), of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Local sponsors may develop and operate work experience and training projects for poor adults with a history of chronic unemployment. The projects concentrate on activities that will improve both rural areas and towns or particular low-income areas where projects take place. For instance, the work experience and training may seek to decrease air or water pollution; improve parks; protect wildlife; rehabilitate housing; or extend education, health, or social services.

To be eligible, individuals must be at least 22 years of age and at least 40 percent of the enrollees must be 55 years of age or older. All applicants must meet the low income limitations as stated in current Manpower Administration directives. Participants must be chronically unemployed, unable to obtain training from other manpower programs, and have poor employment prospects.

Community action agencies will receive preference as sponsors of projects in localities where the agencies demonstrate their desire and capability. Other groups are eligible to sponsor projects, provided they meet established standards and are public or private nonprofit organizations.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Regional Manpower Administrator, who is contracting officer for all projects in his region. To be

approved, projects must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Priority is given to projects that provide services for older persons and improve the social or physical environment for low-income persons. In addition, priority is given to those persons who have been chronically unemployed.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Employment Development Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration
(See list on pages 59 and 60.)

or

Local State employment service offices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

PUBLIC SERVICE CAREERS

Authorization

Title I of the Manpower Development and Training Act, as amended, and titles I and II of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended.

Eligibility

The Public Service Careers program operates in State, county, and local governments, in private nonprofit service organizations, and in agencies that receive Federal grants-in-aid. The program helps to eliminate unreasonable barriers to employment and advancement.

To help remove these barriers to employment and advancement, the program offers workers remedial or more advanced education, vocational and personal counseling and orientation, transportation, and child care services. It assists public agencies in modernizing their merit systems, occupational analysis, job restructuring, and career ladder development.

The program is composed of three major plans, each of which deals with a different approach to improving opportunities for disadvantaged persons to gain career employment in the public service.

Plan A operates in selected State, county, and local governments by providing entry jobs for disadvantaged persons and upgrading training for low-income employees of "User" agencies. Agencies must first hire the employees and are then supplied with funds and technical assistance.

Plan B is designed to provide manpower training to disadvantaged employees of agencies receiving Federal grants-in-aid. Plan B also has an entry and upgrade component.

Plan C continues the New Careers Program which leads to career employment for disadvantaged persons in subprofessional human service occupations. Enrollees receive additional training and education and are trained and hired by participating public or private nonprofit agencies.

Funds

Under Plans A and B the Department of Labor will reimburse public agency sponsors for the extraordinary costs incurred in hiring and training disadvantaged persons and in upgrading persons who would not ordinarily be upgraded. Funds will be available also for agency staff to improve and modernize human resource management.

Under Plan C, the Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent of the salary, training costs, and fringe benefits, with the employing agency assuming 50 percent during the second year and the total cost thereafter.

Review

Projects under Plans A and C are reviewed by the Regional Manpower Administrator or his authorized representative. Plan B projects are negotiated between the Department of Labor and the sponsoring Federal agency. The sponsor will then subcontract training with the grant-in-aid agency.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Employment Development Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration

(See list on pages 59 and 60.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM (WIN) (delegated to the Department of Labor by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare)

Authorization

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Eligibility

AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) recipients are referred, after orientation, testing, and counseling by the local employment service, to work-experience and training projects. These projects seek to increase the employability of persons over 16 years of age and out-of-school who are welfare recipients and not immediately employable.

State and local manpower agencies deliver manpower services. The Manpower Administration has the responsibility for providing training and work experience. Both public agencies and private nonprofit organizations are eligible to sponsor training projects for persons referred to them. The welfare agency's role rests primarily in the determination of appropriateness and an orderly referral of employable recipients. (See page 10.) Programmatically, State and local welfare agencies concentrate their activities in providing social services necessary to assist family groups. Also, day care services are provided for the children of trainees.

Funds

The Federal contribution may not exceed 90 percent of the total cost of the program. The required 10 percent non-Federal contribution may be in cash or in kind.

Review

All adult members of a family and all youth over the age of 16 who are not in school full time and who are receiving AFDC are considered appropriate for referral, except persons who are ill, advanced in age or incapacitated, remote from a project that

precludes effective participation in work or training, or required because of illness or incapacity of another member of the household to be continually present in the home. All recipients of assistance, including the excepted persons, may request to be referred and these requests must be referred to the Secretary of Labor.

Persons referred to the program may refuse to accept work or training. In such cases a fair hearing must be provided before an impartial body for purposes of determining whether good cause exists for refusal. Where good cause does not exist, State and local welfare agencies must be notified and the individual is provided 60 days of counseling and reassessment.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Employment Development Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration

(See list on pages 59 and 60.)

or

Local State employment service offices

or

Regional offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

(See list on pages 13 and 14.)

or

State or local welfare agencies

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

JOBS

Authorization

Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act, as amended.

Eligibility

All private sector companies, regardless of size, are eligible to participate in this program of hiring, training, and upgrading the disadvantaged. The program provides a full range of supportive services--counseling, remedial education, orientation, job training, transportation, and child care assistance--to rehabilitate disadvantaged unemployed individuals and to train already employed persons to develop higher skills. Under this program there are two options--the JOBS Entry Program for new hires and the JOBS Upgrading Program for those already employed by the company. On-the-job training and special counseling are required in the Entry Program. Training in day care occupations is appropriate.

Funds

The program provides Federal funds and technical assistance to businesses to offset the added costs of providing the extraordinary services offered to trainees.

Review

The regional offices of the Manpower Administration review proposals and make final decisions.

Further details may be obtained from:

Local State employment service offices

or

Metro offices of National Alliance of Businessmen

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration

(See list on pages 59 and 60.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

JOBS OPTIONAL PROGRAM

Authorization

Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

Any profit or nonprofit private sector company throughout the Nation is eligible to participate in this program to hire and train disadvantaged and other persons for permanent employment. The program also enables employers to upgrade present employees into occupations requiring higher skills or into jobs in which there is a shortage of skilled workers. On-the-job training under this program is mandatory and may be coupled with an institutional component. Training in day care occupations is appropriate.

Funds

Employers may enter into a fixed price contract with the appropriate State On-the-Job Training Agency (SOJTA) or a subcontract with a community agency which has a promotion and development cost reimbursement contract with the SOJTA. The Government will pay the extraordinary costs of providing training to individuals hired and trained.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the SOJTA appointed by the Governor.

Further details may be obtained from:

State On-the-Job Training Agencies

Alabama Department of Industrial Relations
Industrial Relations Building
Montgomery, Ala. 36104

Alaska Department of Labor
Division of Manpower Training
Post Office Box 1149
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Arizona State Employment Service
1717 West Jefferson Street
Phoenix, Ariz. 85005

Arkansas Employment Security Division
Post Office Box 2981
Little Rock, Ark. 72203

California Department of Human Resources Development
800 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

Colorado Division of Employment
1210 Sherman Street
Denver, Colo. 80203

Connecticut State Labor Department
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, Conn. 06109

Delaware State Employment Service
Employment Security Commission
801 West Street
Wilmington, Del. 19801

District of Columbia
Manpower Administration
14th and E Streets NW.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Florida Department of Commerce
Division of Labor and Employment Opportunities
Caldwell Building
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304

Georgia Department of Labor
Employment Security Agency
State Labor Building
Atlanta, Ga. 30334

Guam Department of Labor
Post Office Box 367
Agana, Guam 96910

Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Division of Apprenticeship
825 Mililani Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Idaho Department of Employment
Post Office Box 7189
Boise, Idaho 83707

Illinois Employment Security Administration
Department of Labor
165 North Canal Street
Chicago, Ill. 60606

Indiana Employment Security Division
10 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204

Iowa Employment Security Commission
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Kansas Employment Service Division
Department of Labor
401 Topeka Boulevard
Topeka, Kans. 66603

Kentucky Department of Economic Security
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Louisiana Department of Employment Security
Post Office Box 44094
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

Maine Employment Security Commission
20 Union Street
Augusta, Maine 04332

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201

Massachusetts Division of Employment Security
Charles S. Hurley Employment Security Building
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02114

Michigan Employment Security Commission
Department of Labor
7310 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Mich. 48202

Minnesota Department of Manpower Services
390 North Roberts Street
St. Paul, Minn. 55101

Mississippi Employment Security Commission
1520 West Capitol Street
Jackson, Miss. 39205

Missouri Division of Employment Security
Post Office Box 59
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Montana Employment Security Commission
Post Office Box 1728
Helena, Mont. 59601

Nebraska Department of Labor
Division of Employment
550 South 16th Street
Lincoln, Nebr. 68509

Nevada Employment Security Department
500 East Third Street
Carson City, Nev. 89701

New Hampshire Department of Employment Security
32 South Main Street
Concord, N.H. 03301

New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry
State Employment Service
Office of Manpower
Labor and Industry Building
Trenton, N.J. 08625

New Mexico Employment Security Commission
505 Marquette
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Employment
Office of Manpower Development
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12201

North Carolina Employment Security Commission
Post Office Box 25903
Raleigh, N.C. 27602

North Dakota Employment Security Bureau
Post Office Box 1537
Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501

Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Post Office Box 1618
Columbus, Ohio 43216

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
200 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105

Oregon Division of Employment
403 Labor and Industries Building
Salem, Oreg. 97310

Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industries
Seventh and Forster Street
Harrisburg, Pa. 17121

Puerto Rico Department of Labor
Apprenticeship Division
414 Barbosa Avenue
Hato Rey, P.R. 00917

Rhode Island Department of Employment Security
24 Madison Street
Providence, R.I. 02903

South Carolina Employment Security Commission
1225 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C. 29202

South Dakota Employment Security Department
607 North Fourth Street
Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tenn. 37219

Texas Employment Commission
TEC Building
Congress Avenue and 15th Street
Austin, Tex. 78701

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Department of Resources and Development
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

Utah Manpower Planning Council
771 East 800 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

Vermont Department of Employment Security
Post Office Box 488
Montpelier, Vt. 05602

Virginia Employment Commission
Post Office Box 1358
Richmond, Va. 23211

Virgin Islands Department of Labor
Division of Apprenticeship and Training
Christiansted, St. Croix, V.I. 00820

Washington State Employment Security Department
Post Office Box 367
Olympia, Wash. 98501

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
4407 McCorkle Avenue SE.
Charleston, W. Va. 25304

Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
Post Office Box 2209
Madison, Wis. 53701

Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Post Office Box 760
Casper, Wyo. 82601

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Employment Development Programs (OEDP)

CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CEP)

Authorization

Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Eligibility

The Concentrated Employment Program is a system of delivering manpower services in one package rather than in separate programs. Working through a single contract with a single sponsor (a community action agency, State employment service, or the local government), the Manpower Administration provides a flexible package of manpower programs under the Economic Opportunity Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act, including outreach and recruitment; orientation; counseling and job coaching; basic education; various medical, day care, and other supportive services; work experience or vocational training under a variety of individual manpower programs; job development and placement; and individualized followup after placement.

Concentrated Employment Programs are established by priority in urban neighborhoods or rural areas having serious problems of unemployment and subemployment, coordinating and concentrating Federal manpower efforts to attack the total employment problems of the hardest hit of the disadvantaged in a way that will make a significant impact on the total well-being of the area.

Funds

The Federal contribution usually provides up to 90 percent. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind.

Review

Proposals are reviewed by the Regional Manpower Administrator.

Further details may be obtained from:

Office of Employment Development Programs
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration

(See list on pages 59 and 60.)

or

Local State employment service offices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

Office of Public Employment Program

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (PEP)

Authorization

Emergency Employment Act of 1971.

Eligibility

Direct Federal funding is available to units of Federal, State, and local government with populations over 75,000 and to Indian reservations. The program agent, in developing his plan, must take into consideration the needs and requests of other eligible applicants (that is, subunit, agency, or institution of local government) in the area in order to equitably utilize funds available to him. Funds are to be used to provide employment opportunities for unemployed or underemployed persons in needed public services in times of high unemployment. Where appropriate, the program provides job-related training and manpower services which will enable persons to move into employment or training not supported under the act. Emphasis is on transitional jobs, with assistance provided participants to move to regular employment as soon as practicable. Private organizations may not serve as employing agencies, although private nonprofit organizations may be worksites for PEP participants hired by a unit of government. While contracts may be made with private groups to provide administrative or supportive services, funds for such purposes are limited.

In Fiscal Year 1972, \$50 million of these discretionary funds were allocated to 13 selected areas to finance Welfare Demonstration Projects. The projects utilize five welfare models reflecting the systematic variation of two variables--the amount of support services and the participation requirements--mandatory or voluntary. The low support models provide services ordinarily available to welfare recipients, such as child care, medical, and work-related expenses. The high support models provide a wide variety of manpower services, such as remedial education, training, and job coaching. One model uses the work relief programs in New York and California. All model designs specify that supportive or manpower services should be provided by the Work Incentive Program (WIN) or the State welfare agency.

Funds

The Federal contribution is usually 90 percent; the 10 percent non-Federal share may be supplied by the program agent or an employing agency. The Secretary of Labor has waived the 10 percent matching requirement when the employing agency is one whose funding comes entirely from Federal funds.

Funds are made available for public service employment programs whenever the Secretary determines that the nationwide unemployment rate equals or exceeds 4.5 percent for 3 consecutive months. At least 80 percent of the funds are apportioned among the States in an equitable manner, taking into consideration the proportion which the total number of unemployed persons in each State bears to the total number of persons, respectively, in the United States. Allocation of remaining funds is at the Secretary's discretion.

The act also provides for a program of special financial assistance for areas with particularly severe unemployment problems--where unemployment has been 6 percent or more for 3 consecutive months.

Review

Applications for funding are reviewed by the appropriate Regional Manpower Administrator. To be approved, they must meet the objectives of the Emergency Employment Act, including the "20 assurances" cited in the act, such as allocating funds on an equitable basis to eligible applicants; identifying and planning to serve significant segments of the unemployed and underemployed populations on an equitable basis; creating jobs in needed public service areas with opportunities for transition into permanent jobs and with advancement and other potential; and planning to analyze job descriptions and reevaluate skill requirements at all levels of employment and to work to eliminate artificial barriers to employment.

Further details may be obtained from:

Public Employment Program
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

or

Regional offices of the Manpower Administration

(See list on pages 59 and 60.)

or

Local State employment service offices

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION (ARC)

Child Development Program

COMPREHENSIVE CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN APPALACHIA

Authorization

Section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended.

Eligibility

Grants may be made to public or nonprofit agencies or institutions in designated child development demonstration areas within the Appalachian portion of a State, provided that (a) the services are to be delivered to children from conception through the fifth year and to their mothers, or for children up to 3 years of age with deferred expansion up to the fifth year, and (b) the project is recommended by the State interagency child development committee in accordance with the State child development plan. Day care services therefore may be considered as an appropriate component of the State's comprehensive child development system. Projects must be designed to be sufficiently flexible and extensive to meet needs critical to optimal development and must provide practical service delivery systems.

Funds

Funds are intended to make maximum effective use of Federal, State, and local child care and related programs, such as those provided under the Social Security Act. For example, ARC grants may be used to match title IV-A social security funds for a day care program. Project operating costs can be supported up to 100 percent for the first 2 years and up to 75 percent for the next 3 years, although a maximum initial funding level of 90 percent Federal and/or ARC support is encouraged.

Where necessary, provisions also can be made for partial funding for construction and renovation.

Review

Applications submitted to and recommended by the State interagency committee are reviewed by the ARC Child Development Program staff and appropriate Federal agencies. Approved applications are forwarded to the ARC Executive Committee for the final decision.

Further details may be obtained from:

Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20235

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO)

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Authorization

Title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Federal grants may be made to a public agency or to a private nonprofit agency (usually the local community action agency) for the development, conduct, and administration of community action programs. The provision of day care services for children is one of these programs.

Funds

Federal funds may be provided for up to 80 percent of the costs. (In very poor communities, Federal assistance may reach 100 percent.) The non-Federal contribution may be in cash or in kind, including but not limited to plant, equipment, or services.

Review

Applications reviewed and approved by the appropriate regional office of the Office of Economic Opportunity are transmitted to the Governor, who has 30 days to register his disapproval. The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity may overrule the Governor's veto.

Further details may be obtained from:

The Office of Operations
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

or

Office of Economic Opportunity regional offices

Region I: John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,
Rhode Island, Vermont)

- Region II: 26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
- Region III: U.S. Customs House
Second and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106
(Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland,
Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)
- Region IV: 730 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30308
(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
- Region V: 623 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60605
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio,
Wisconsin)
- Region VI: 1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex. 75202
(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
- Region VII: 911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
- Region VIII: 1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colo. 80202
(Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Utah, Wyoming)
- Region IX: 100 McAllister Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada,
Pacific Trust Territories)
- Region X: 1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101
(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO)
ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS

Authorization

Title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Direct grants may be made to public and private nonprofit agencies and to cooperatives, to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families to improve their living conditions. Programs, such as day care for children, may be funded to meet the immediate needs of these workers and their families.

Funds

Up to 100 percent of the cost of a day care project may be supplied by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The project must increase opportunities for the worker and his family to achieve economic independence and social self-sufficiency. At present, however, funding of new programs is considered unlikely because of prior obligations to ongoing projects.

Review

Applications are reviewed by the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Division in the national office.

Further details may be obtained from:

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Division
Office of Operations
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

BUSINESS LOANS

Authorization

Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended.

Eligibility

Small businesses that are unable to obtain credit elsewhere on reasonable terms may apply for a loan. Such firms must be organized for making a profit, since SBA does not make business loans to nonprofit enterprises. Persons operating day care centers may be eligible for a bank loan that is guaranteed by SBA, or one in which a bank and SBA participate jointly. If neither type is available, then the business may apply for a direct loan from SBA.

In accordance with SBA standards, a business must be small in order to qualify for a loan. Most day care centers could qualify in this respect. In addition, the applicant must be of good character and must evidence ability to operate his business successfully. The proposed loan must be of such sound value or so secured that repayment is reasonably assured. Every applicant must provide a reasonable amount of funds from his own resources. In the case of a new business, this equity investment is usually more than for an existing business.

Funds

When the financing is not available elsewhere on reasonable terms, SBA may guarantee up to 90 percent or \$350,000, whichever is less, of a bank loan to a small firm. SBA's share of an immediate participation loan may not exceed \$150,000 at the present time. Direct loans may not exceed \$100,000.

Most SBA loans may be for as long as 10 years. However, working capital loans usually are limited to 6 years.

Review

Loan officers at SBA field offices process applications and make recommendations to supervisory loan officers, also located in the field office, who make the final decision.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

Small Business Administration Field Offices

Agana, Guam
Albany, N.Y.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Anchorage, Alaska
Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Maine
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Casper, Wyo.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N.C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S.C.
Columbus, Ohio
Concord, N.H.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Eau Claire, Wis.
El Paso, Tex.
Fairbanks, Alaska
Fargo, N. Dak.
Fresno, Calif.
Gulfport, Miss.
Harlingen, Tex.
Hartford, Conn.
Hato Rey, P.R.
Helena, Mont.
Holyoke, Mass.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Miss.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.

Knoxville, Tenn.
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Las Vegas, Nev.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Lubbock, Tex.
Madison, Wis.
Marshall, Tex.
Marquette, Mich.
Memphis, Tenn.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Montpelier, Vt.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N.J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N.Y.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Oreg.
Providence, R.I.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N.Y.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Syracuse, N.Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Washington, D.C.
Wichita, Kans.
Wilmington, Del.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LOANS

Authorization

Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Eligibility

Persons whose incomes are below that required to meet basic needs, or those who have been denied the opportunity, because of social or economic disadvantage, to acquire funds to establish, expand, or strengthen a small business, may apply for an economic opportunity loan to establish or expand a day care center. Special emphasis is placed on those concerns located in areas with high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals. Such loans may be applied for at any SBA field office.

Loans may be made by a bank and guaranteed by SBA. If a guaranteed loan is not available, the agency may participate immediately with a bank. If a bank will not participate on either basis, then a direct loan will be considered. There must be reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan. Every applicant is expected to have some of his own funds or other assets invested in the business.

Funds

Qualified applicants may borrow up to \$25,000 for a maximum of 15 years. The interest rate for direct loans and for the SBA share of participation loans can vary quarterly, based on a formula determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the cost of borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. Guaranteed interest rates are the same as for regular business loans.

Review

Loan officers at SBA field offices process applications and send their recommendations to supervisory loan officers, who make the final decision.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

(See list on page 88.)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

LEASE GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Authorization

Title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended.

Eligibility

Any small business that can qualify for financial assistance from the Small Business Administration is eligible for lease guarantee insurance--whether a retailer, wholesaler, manufacturer, or service establishment. SBA defines a small business as one that is independently owned and operated, is nondominant in its field of operation, does not have assets exceeding \$7.5 million, does not have net worth of \$2.5 million, and for the preceding 2 years did not have an average net income in excess of \$250,000 after Federal taxes.

The shortest term for this insurance is 5 years; the longest, 20 years. SBA will issue direct lease guarantee insurance policies only on 10 years or longer. Lease guarantees for shorter periods must be SBA-participation policies written by private insurance companies.

Amount of Lease Guarantee Insurance

The maximum amount of contract rent (exclusive of contingent overages) under leases to any small business or its affiliates, for which a direct guarantee is issued by SBA, shall not exceed the lesser of \$15,000 in any month or \$2,500,000 in the aggregate over the term guaranteed.

Funds

Premiums are figured as a percentage of the total aggregate amount of the rent to be guaranteed during the time covered by the guarantee. Premiums are payable in a lump sum, in advance, and are not refundable. The premium percentage is based on a sliding scale from 6.5 percent for 5 years to 2.8 percent for 20 years.

In addition to the single nonrefundable premium payment, the small firm obtaining the lease must also deposit one-fourth of guaranteed annual rental, which will be held in escrow. If there

is no default in rent payments, the escrow deposit will be returned to the small business at the termination of the lease, together with interest at 4 percent a year (not compounded). An alternate to the escrow fund is available where the landlord is agreeable to a 3-month deductible on the lease guarantee insurance policy.

Review

Applications are processed in accordance with a risk-analysis system which SBA has developed. SBA will make a careful evaluation of the desired location, the firm's management ability and financial structure, and other pertinent factors.

Further details may be obtained from:

Field Offices
Small Business Administration

(See list on page 88.)